

ON FANO VARIETIES WHOSE EFFECTIVE DIVISORS ARE NUMERICALLY EVENTUALLY FREE

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ABSTRACT. In this paper we classify mildly singular Fano varieties with maximal Picard number whose effective divisors are numerically eventually free.

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1. INTRODUCTION

Let X be a normal projective variety and consider the finite dimensional dual \mathbb{R} -vector spaces

$$N_1(X) = (\{1 - \text{cycles}\} / \equiv) \otimes \mathbb{R} \quad \text{and} \quad N^1(X) = (\text{Pic}(X) / \equiv) \otimes \mathbb{R},$$

where \equiv denotes numerical equivalence. The dimension $\rho(X) = \dim N^1(X) = \dim N_1(X)$ is called the *Picard Number* of X . The *Mori cone* of X is the closure $\overline{\text{NE}}(X) \subset N_1(X)$ of the cone $\text{NE}(X)$ spanned by classes of effective curves. Its dual cone is the *nef cone* $\text{Nef}(X) \subset N^1(X)$, which by Kleiman's criterion is the closure of the cone spanned by ample classes. The closure of the cone spanned by effective classes in $N^1(X)$ is the pseudo-effective cone $\text{Psef}(X)$. These cones

$$\text{Nef}(X) \subset \text{Psef}(X) \subset N^1(X)$$

carry geometric information about the variety X . It is natural to try to describe (normal projective) varieties X with $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$. The simplest examples of complex projective manifolds with $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$ are given by manifolds with Picard number 1 and homogeneous spaces. The case of projective space bundles over curves was worked out by Fulger in [Ful11]. If \mathcal{E} is a locally free sheaf of finite rank on a smooth complex projective curve C , then $\text{Nef}(\mathbb{P}_C(\mathcal{E})) = \text{Psef}(\mathbb{P}_C(\mathcal{E}))$ if and only if \mathcal{E} is semistable (see [Ful11, Lemma 3.2]). A smooth projective toric variety X satisfies $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$ if and only if X is isomorphic to a product of projective spaces by [FS09, Proposition 5.3]. The case of smooth projective horospherical varieties is addressed in [Li13].

Let X be a normal projective variety such that K_X is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier. We say that X is \mathbb{Q} -Fano if $-K_X$ is ample. The Mori cone of a \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety with log canonical singularities is rational polyhedral, and generated by classes of curves (see [Fuj11, Theorem 16.6]). The geometry of X is reflected to a large extent in the combinatorial properties of $\text{NE}(X) = \overline{\text{NE}}(X)$. Every face V of $\text{NE}(X)$ corresponds to a surjective morphism with connected fibers $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ onto a normal projective variety, which is called a *Mori*

contraction. The morphism φ contracts precisely those curves on X with class in V (see [Fuj11, Theorem 16.4]). Conversely, any morphism with connected fibers onto a normal projective variety arises in this way.

In this paper we address mildly singular \mathbb{Q} -Fano varieties with $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$.

Theorem 1.1. *Let X be a \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety with locally factorial canonical singularities. Suppose that $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$. Then $\rho(X) \leq \dim X$, and equality holds only if $X \cong X_1 \times \cdots \times X_m$ where X_i is a double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{P}^1$ branched along a reduced divisor of type $(2, \dots, 2)$ for each $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$.*

Remark 1.2. Example 9.2 shows that the statement Theorem 1.1 does not hold for \mathbb{Q} -Fano varieties with Gorenstein canonical singularities.

Occhetta, Solá Conde, Watanabe, and Wiśniewski recently posted a somewhat related result. They proved in [OSCWW14] that a Fano manifold whose elementary contractions are \mathbb{P}^1 -fibrations is rational homogenous, without any assumption on the Picard number of X (see also [BCDD03, Proposition 2.4]).

The argument for the proof of Theorem 1.1 goes as follows. Suppose furthermore that $\dim X \geq 3$. The first step in the proof of Theorem 1.1 is to show that the Mori cone $\text{NE}(X)$ is simplicial. This is done in Lemma 4.9. Then we argue by induction on the dimension of X . If $X \rightarrow Y$ is a contraction, then it is easy to see that Y satisfies all the conditions listed in Theorem 1.1.

Suppose first that there is a contraction $X \rightarrow Y$ where Y is a double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{P}^1$ branched along a divisor of type $(2, \dots, 2)$. It is easy to see that we must have $\dim Y \geq 3$ (see Proposition 6.1) and that there is a contraction $X \rightarrow T$ such that the induced morphism $X \rightarrow Y \times T$ is surjective and finite. We conclude that $X \cong Y \times T$ using the following result.

Theorem 1.3. *Let Z be a \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety of dimension ≥ 3 with Gorenstein canonical singularities, Y a double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{P}^1$ branched along a reduced divisor $B = \sum_{j \in J} B_j$ of type $(2, \dots, 2)$, and $f: Z \rightarrow Y$ a finite morphism. Suppose that B_j is ample for each $j \in J$. Then $\deg(f) = 1$.*

Suppose now that for each contraction $X \rightarrow Y$, we have $Y \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Then apply the following characterization result to complete the proof of Theorem 1.1.

Proposition 1.4. *Let X be a \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety of dimension ≥ 3 with Gorenstein canonical singularities. Suppose that $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$ and $\rho(X) = \dim X$. Suppose furthermore that each non-trivial contraction $X \rightarrow Y$ with $\dim Y < \dim X$ satisfies $Y \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Then, either $X \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{P}^1$, or X is a double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{P}^1$ branched along a reduced divisor of type $(2, \dots, 2)$.*

In order to prove Theorem 1.3, we are led to study finite morphisms between some Del Pezzo surfaces (see Propositions 7.2 and 8.3). In section 10, we address finite morphisms between smooth Del Pezzo surfaces. Beauville classified in [Bea01] the smooth Del Pezzo surfaces which admit an endomorphism of degree > 1 .

Proposition 1.5 ([Bea01, Proposition 3]). *A smooth Del Pezzo surface S admits an endomorphism of degree > 1 if and only if $K_S^2 \geq 6$.*

Our result is the following.

Theorem 1.6. *Let S and T be smooth Del Pezzo surfaces with $K_S^2 < K_T^2$, and let $f: S \rightarrow T$ be a finite morphism. Then $K_T^2 \geq 8$.*

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2. NOTATION AND CONVENTIONS

Throughout this paper we work over the field of complex numbers. Varieties are always assumed to be reduced and irreducible.

We denote by $\text{Sing}(X)$ the singular locus of a variety X .

Let X be a normal projective variety, and $B = \sum a_i B_i$ an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor on X , i.e., B is a nonnegative \mathbb{Q} -linear combination of distinct prime Weil divisors B_i 's on X . Suppose that $K_X + B$ is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier, i.e., some nonzero multiple of it is a Cartier divisor. Let $\mu: \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ be a log resolution of the pair (X, B) . This means that \tilde{X} is a smooth projective variety, μ is a birational projective morphism whose exceptional locus

is the union of prime divisors E_i 's, and the divisor $\sum E_i + \tilde{B}$ has simple normal crossing support, where \tilde{B} denotes the strict transform of B in X . There are uniquely defined rational numbers $a(E_i, X, B)$'s such that

$$K_{\tilde{X}} + \tilde{B} = \mu^*(K_X + B) + \sum a(E_i, X, B)E_i.$$

The $a(E_i, X, B)$'s do not depend on the log resolution μ , but only on the valuations associated to the E_i 's. We say that (X, B) is *canonical* (respectively, *log terminal* or *klt*) if all $a_i \leq 1$ (respectively, $a_i < 1$), and, for some log resolution $\mu : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ of (X, B) , $a(E_i, X, B) \geq 0$ (respectively, $a(E_i, X, B) \geq -1$) for every μ -exceptional prime divisor E_i . We say that (X, B) is *log canonical* if, for some log resolution $\mu : \tilde{X} \rightarrow X$ of (X, B) , $a(E_i, X, B) \geq -1$ for every μ -exceptional prime divisor E_i . If these conditions hold for some log resolution of (X, B) , then they hold for every log resolution of (X, B) . We say that X is *canonical* (respectively *log canonical*) if so is $(X, 0)$. We say that X is *Gorenstein*, if X is locally Cohen-Macaulay and K_X is Cartier. Note that if X is Gorenstein, then X is canonical if and only if X is klt. We say that X is *\mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein*, if K_X is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier.

Let X be a normal projective variety such that K_X is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier. We say that X is *\mathbb{Q} -Fano* if $-K_X$ is ample. We say that a normal surface S is a *Del Pezzo* surface if S is \mathbb{Q} -Fano with canonical singularities. Note that a normal surface S is canonical if and only if S has Du Val singularities (see [KM98, Theorem 4.5]).

Let X be a normal projective variety, and B an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor on X such that $K_X + B$ is \mathbb{Q} -Cartier. We say that (X, B) is *\mathbb{Q} -Fano* if $-(K_X + B)$ is ample.

If \mathcal{E} is a locally free sheaf of \mathcal{O}_X -modules on a variety X , we denote by $\mathbb{P}_X(\mathcal{E})$ the Grothendieck projectivization $\text{Proj}_X(\text{Sym}(\mathcal{E}))$, and by $\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}_X(\mathcal{E})}(1)$ its tautological line bundle.

Given a positive integer m , we denote by \mathbb{F}_m the surface $\mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1} \oplus \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(-m))$.

Given line bundles \mathcal{L}_1 and \mathcal{L}_2 on varieties X_1 and X_2 , we denote by $\mathcal{L}_1 \boxtimes \mathcal{L}_2$ the line bundle $\pi_1^* \mathcal{L}_1 \otimes \pi_2^* \mathcal{L}_2$ on $X_1 \times X_2$, where π_1 and π_2 are the projections onto X_1 and X_2 , respectively.

3. DOUBLE COVERS

In this section we gather some properties of double covers of smooth (projective) varieties.

3.1. Let $f : X \rightarrow Y$ be a finite surjective morphism of degree 2. Suppose that X is Cohen-Macaulay and Y is smooth. Then there exist a line bundle \mathcal{L} on Y , a section $s \in H^0(Y, \mathcal{L}^{\otimes 2})$, and an isomorphism $f_* \mathcal{O}_X \cong \mathcal{O}_Y \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes -1}$ of \mathcal{O}_Y -algebras, where the structure of \mathcal{O}_Y -algebra on $\mathcal{O}_Y \oplus \mathcal{L}^{\otimes -1}$ is induced by $s^\vee : \mathcal{L}^{\otimes -2} \rightarrow \mathcal{O}_Y$. We refer to [CD89] for details. This implies that X is Gorenstein with dualizing sheaf $\omega_X \cong f^*(\omega_Y \otimes \mathcal{L})$. If moreover Y is projective, then X is \mathbb{Q} -Fano if and only if $(\omega_Y \otimes \mathcal{L})^{\otimes -1}$ is an ample line bundle.

Denote by B the divisor of zeroes of s . A straightforward local computation shows that X is normal if and only if B is reduced. By [KM98, Proposition 5.20], X is canonical if and only if $(Y, \frac{1}{2}B)$ is klt.

Lemma 3.2. *Fix an integer $n \geq 1$, and let $f : X \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^n$ be a double cover branched along a reduced divisor B . Then X is \mathbb{Q} -Fano if and only if B has type $(2d_1, \dots, 2d_n)$ with $d_i \in \{0, 1\}$ for each $i \in \{1, \dots, n\}$.*

Remark 3.3. In the setup of Lemma 3.2, denote by m the cardinality of the set $\{1 \leq i \leq n \mid d_i = 0\}$. Then $X \cong (\mathbb{P}^1)^m \times Y$ where Y is a double cover of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^{n-m}$ branched along a reduced divisor of type $(2, \dots, 2)$.

Lemma 3.4. *Let X and Y be projective Fano manifolds, and let $X \rightarrow Y$ be a double cover branched along an ample divisor. Suppose furthermore that $\dim X = \dim Y \geq 3$. Then $\rho(X) = \rho(Y)$.*

Proof. From 3.1 and [Laz80, Theorem 2.1], we conclude that $b_2(X) = b_2(Y)$. Since X and Y are Fano manifolds, we also have $\rho(X) = b_2(X)$ and $\rho(Y) = b_2(Y)$, proving the lemma. \square

Corollary 3.5. *Let X be a smooth double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^1$ branched along a reduced divisor B of type $(2, \dots, 2)$ with $\dim X \geq 3$. Then $\rho(X) = \dim X$.*

Proof. This follows from Lemma 3.4 together with Lemma 3.2. \square

The following example shows that the statement of Lemma 3.4 does not hold for surfaces.

Example 3.6. Let S be a double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ branched along a smooth divisor of type $(2, 2)$. Then S is a (smooth) Del Pezzo surface of degree $K_S^2 = 4$, and $\rho(S) = 6$.

We will need the following observations.

Lemma 3.7. *Let (R, \mathfrak{m}) be a regular local ring, and let $f_1, f_2 \in \mathfrak{m}$ be coprime elements. Then the hypersurface ring*

$$R[t]_{(t)}/(t^2 - f_1 f_2)$$

is not factorial.

Proof. Let \mathfrak{n} be the maximal ideal of the ring $\mathcal{O} = R[t]_{(t)}/(t^2 - f_1 f_2)$. Note that t is irreducible since $t \in \mathfrak{n} \setminus \mathfrak{n}^2$. To prove the lemma, suppose to the contrary that \mathcal{O} is factorial. Since $t^2 = f_1 f_2$ and f_1 and f_2 are coprime, we conclude that f_1 or f_2 is a unit. This yields a contradiction. \square

Lemma 3.8. *Let a, b, c, d, e , and f be complex numbers. The hypersurface ring*

$$\mathbb{C}[x, y, t]_{(x, y, t)}/(t^2 - ax^2 - bxy - cy^2 - dx^2y - exy^2 - fx^2y^2)$$

is not factorial.

Proof. Let $a_1 \in \mathbb{C}$ such that $a = a_1^2$. The hypersurface $X \subset \mathbb{A}^3$ given by equation

$$t^2 - ax^2 - bxy - cy^2 - dx^2y - exy^2 - fx^2y^2 = 0$$

contains $(0, 0, 0)$ in its singular locus. Moreover, the line given by equations

$$y = t - a_1x = 0$$

is a smooth hypersurface on X passing through $(0, 0, 0)$. Therefore X is not locally factorial at $(0, 0, 0)$. \square

The next result is an immediate consequence of Lemma 3.8.

Corollary 3.9. *Let X be a double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ branched along a reduced divisor of type $(2, 2)$. Then X is locally factorial if and only if it is smooth.*

Lemma 3.10. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be a finite surjective morphism of degree 2 with X Cohen-Macaulay and Y smooth. If $\dim(\text{Sing}(X)) \leq \dim X - 4$, then X is locally factorial.*

Proof. The lemma follows from 3.1 and [Gro05, Exposé XI Corollaire 3.14]. \square

The following example shows that the statement of Lemma 3.10 becomes wrong if one relaxes the assumption on $\dim(\text{Sing}(X))$.

Example 3.11. Let $B \subset \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ be defined by equation

$$x_0^2 y_0^2 z_1^2 + z_0^2 x_1^2 y_1^2 + z_0 z_1 (x_0 x_1 y_1^2 + y_0 y_1 x_1^2) = 0$$

and let X be the double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ branched along B . Denote by $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ the natural morphism. Set $P = (0, 1) \times (0, 1) \times (0, 1) \in \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ and $Q = f^{-1}(P) \in X$. A straightforward computation shows that X is normal and singular at Q . The surface $S = f^{-1}(\{z_0 = 0\})$ is the double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ branched along the divisor defined by equation $x_0^2 y_0^2 = 0$. Hence, S is the union of two copies of $\{z_0 = 0\} \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ passing through Q . Therefore X is not locally factorial at Q .

Lemma 3.12. *Let X be a double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \cdots \times \mathbb{P}^1$ branched along a reduced divisor B of type $(2, \dots, 2)$. If $\dim \text{Sing}(X) \leq \dim X - 3$, then $\pi_1(X \setminus \text{Sing}(X)) \cong \{1\}$.*

Proof. Set $n = \dim X$. By Lemma 3.2, X is \mathbb{Q} -Fano. If $n = 1$, then $X \cong \mathbb{P}^1$, and hence $\pi_1(X) = \{1\}$ as claimed. Suppose that $n \geq 2$. Then apply Lemma 3.13 below to any projection $f_1: X \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^{n-1}$ such that $f_1(\text{Supp}(B)) = (\mathbb{P}^1)^{n-1}$. \square

Lemma 3.13. *Let Y be a \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety of dimension $n \geq 2$, and let $\pi: Y \rightarrow T$ be a surjective equidimensional morphism with connected fibers onto a normal variety such that $\dim \pi(\text{Sing}(Y)) \leq \dim T - 2$. Then $\pi_1(T \setminus \text{Sing}(T)) \cong \pi_1(Y \setminus \text{Sing}(Y))$.*

Proof. Let F be a general fiber of π . Then F is a Fano manifold, and therefore F is rationally chain connected (see [Cam92] and [KMM92]). Consider a smooth general complete intersection curve $B \subset T$, and set $Z = \pi^{-1}(B)$. Then Z is smooth, and the morphism $\pi_Z: Z \rightarrow B$ induced by the restriction of π to Z has rationally chain connected general fibers. By [GHS03], we conclude that the scheme theoretic fiber $\pi_Z^{-1}(b)$ has a smooth point for each $b \in B$. Therefore, there exists a codimension ≥ 2 closed subset G of T such that

- $\text{Sing}(T) \cup \pi(\text{Sing}(Y)) \subset G$,
- for each $t \in T \setminus G$, the scheme theoretic fiber $\pi^{-1}(p)$ has a smooth point.

Thus, by [Nor83, Lemma 1.5], there is an exact sequence

$$\pi_1(F) \rightarrow \pi_1(Y \setminus \pi^{-1}(G)) \rightarrow \pi_1(T \setminus G) \rightarrow 1.$$

Now, we have $\pi_1(T \setminus G) \cong \pi_1(T \setminus \text{Sing}(T))$ and $\pi_1(Y \setminus \pi^{-1}(G)) \cong \pi_1(Y \setminus \text{Sing}(Y))$ since S and $\pi^{-1}(G)$ have codimension ≥ 2 respectively. Fano manifolds being simply connected, we conclude that $\pi_1(T \setminus \text{Sing}(T)) \cong \pi_1(Y \setminus \text{Sing}(Y))$, proving the lemma. \square

Remark 3.14. Example 6.2 shows that the statements of Lemmata 3.12 and 3.13 becomes wrong if one relaxes the assumption on $\dim \pi(\text{Sing}(Y))$.

4. MORI POINT OF VIEW

Let $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ be an arbitrary surjective morphism of normal projective varieties. The natural morphism $\varphi^*: N^1(Y) \rightarrow N^1(X)$ is injective,

$$\varphi^*(\text{Nef}(Y)) = \text{Nef}(X) \cap \varphi^*(N^1(Y)), \quad \text{and} \quad \varphi^*(\text{Psef}(Y)) = \text{Psef}(X) \cap \varphi^*(N^1(Y)).$$

Let now X and Y be normal projective varieties. If $\text{Nef}(X \times Y) = \text{Psef}(X \times Y)$, then it is easy to see that $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$ and $\text{Nef}(Y) = \text{Psef}(Y)$. We have the following partial converse to the above statement.

Lemma 4.1. *Let X and Y be normal projective varieties. Suppose that $h^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$. If $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$ and $\text{Nef}(Y) = \text{Psef}(Y)$, then $\text{Nef}(X \times Y) = \text{Psef}(X \times Y)$.*

Proof. Since $h^1(X, \mathcal{O}_X) = 0$, we have $\text{Pic}(X \times Y) \cong \text{Pic}(X) \times \text{Pic}(Y)$. It is easy to see that $\text{Nef}(X \times Y) \cong \text{Nef}(X) \times \text{Nef}(Y)$, and $\text{Psef}(X \times Y) \cong \text{Psef}(X) \times \text{Psef}(Y)$. The lemma follows. \square

We will make use of the following elementary lemma.

Lemma 4.2. *Let $f: X \rightarrow Y$ be an arbitrary surjective morphism of normal projective varieties. If $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$, then $\text{Nef}(Y) = \text{Psef}(Y)$.*

Proof. The lemma follows from the projection formula. \square

Remark 4.3. Let $\varphi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ be a double cover branched along a smooth divisor of type $(2, 2, 2)$, and let $\pi: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be a projection. Then a general fiber F of π is a smooth Del Pezzo surface of degree 4 with $\text{Nef}(F) \subsetneq \text{Psef}(F)$.

The following observation will prove to be crucial.

Lemma 4.4. *Let (X, B) be a \mathbb{Q} -Fano pair with \mathbb{Q} -factorial log canonical singularities. Then the following conditions are equivalent.*

- (1) $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$.
- (2) Any effective Cartier divisor on X is semiample.
- (3) Any elementary contraction $X \rightarrow Y$ satisfies $\dim Y < \dim X$.
- (4) Any non-trivial contraction $X \rightarrow Y$ satisfies $\dim Y < \dim X$.

Proof. (1) \Rightarrow (2) Let E be an effective Cartier divisor on X . Then E is nef and thus $E - (K_X + B)$ is ample. By [Fuj11, Theorem 13.1], we conclude that E is semiample.

(2) \Rightarrow (3) Let $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ be an elementary contraction. We argue by contradiction, and assume that $\dim Y = \dim X$. Set $C = \varphi_* B$. Let A be an ample Cartier divisor on Y such that $K_Y + C + A$ is \mathbb{Q} -ample, and let m be a positive integer such that $mB \in Z^1(X)_{\mathbb{Z}}$ and $h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(m(K_Y + C + A))) \geq 1$.

Suppose first that $\dim \text{Exc}(\varphi) = \dim X - 1$. Then $F = \text{Exc}(\varphi)$ is irreducible, Y is \mathbb{Q} -factorial, and $K_X + B = \varphi^*(K_Y + C) + aF$ for some rational number $a \geq 0$. Assume in addition that $ma \in \mathbb{Z}$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(m(K_X + B + \varphi^* A))) &= h^0(X, \varphi^* \mathcal{O}_Y(m(K_Y + C + A) + maF)) \\ &= h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(m(K_Y + C + A))) && \text{since } ma \in \mathbb{Z} \\ &\geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

Thus, there exists an effective Cartier divisor $E \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} K_X + B + \varphi^* A$. This yields a contradiction since $K_X + B + \varphi^* A$ is not nef.

Suppose now that $\dim \text{Exc}(\varphi) \leq \dim X - 2$. Set $X^\circ = X \setminus \text{Exc}(\varphi)$ and $Y^\circ = Y \setminus \varphi(\text{Exc}(\varphi))$. Then

$$\begin{aligned} h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(m(K_X + B + \varphi^*A))) &= h^0(X^\circ, \mathcal{O}_{X^\circ}(m(K_X + B + \varphi^*A))) && \text{since } \text{codim } \text{Exc}(\varphi) \geq 2 \\ &= h^0(Y^\circ, \mathcal{O}_{Y^\circ}(m(K_Y + C + A))) && \text{since } X^\circ \cong Y^\circ \\ &= h^0(Y, \mathcal{O}_Y(m(K_Y + C + A))) && \text{since } \text{codim } \varphi(\text{Exc}(\varphi)) \geq 2 \\ &\geq 1. \end{aligned}$$

We conclude as before that there exists an effective divisor $E \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} K_X + B + \varphi^*A$, yielding a contradiction since $K_X + B + \varphi^*A$ is not nef. This proves that $\dim Y < \dim X$.

(3) \Rightarrow (4) is obvious.

(4) \Rightarrow (1) Let E be an effective Cartier divisor. Suppose that E is not nef. Then there exists an extremal ray $R \subset \text{NE}(X)$ such that $E \cdot C < 0$ for every curve C with $[C] \in R$. Let $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ be the corresponding contraction. Then we must have $\text{Exc}(\varphi) \subset \text{Supp}(E)$, yielding a contradiction, and completing the proof of the lemma. \square

To prove Theorem 1.1, we will argue by induction on $\dim X$. We will make use of the following result.

Lemma 4.5. *Let (X, B) be a \mathbb{Q} -Fano pair with log terminal (respectively, log canonical) singularities. Let $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ be any contraction. Then there exists an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor B_Y on Y such that (Y, B_Y) is \mathbb{Q} -Fano with log terminal (respectively, log canonical) singularities.*

Proof. Let A be an ample \mathbb{Q} -divisor on Y , $0 < \varepsilon \ll 1$ a rational number, and $C \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} -(K_X + B) - \varepsilon \varphi^*A$ an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor such that $(X, B + C)$ is klt. Suppose that (X, B) has log terminal singularities. By [Amb05, Theorem 4.1] applied to $(X, B + C)$, there exists an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor B_Y on Y such that (Y, B_Y) is klt and $K_Y + B_Y \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} -\varepsilon A$. If (X, B) has log canonical singularities, then one only needs to replace the use of [Amb05, Theorem 4.1] with [FG12, Theorem 3.4]. \square

The same argument used in the proof of [KMM87, Lemma 5.1.5] shows that the following lemma holds. One only needs to replace the use of [KMM87, Lemma 3.2.5] with [Fuj11, Theorem 1.1].

Lemma 4.6. *Let (X, B) be a pair with log canonical singularities, and let $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ be an elementary Mori contraction with $\dim Y < \dim X$. If X is locally factorial (respectively, \mathbb{Q} -factorial), then Y is locally factorial (respectively, \mathbb{Q} -factorial).*

Remark 4.7. Let (X, B) be a pair with log canonical singularities. Then the conclusion of Lemma 4.6 holds for any quasi-elementary Mori contraction $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ with $\dim Y < \dim X$. We refer to [Cas08] for the definition of quasi-elementary Mori contractions.

Corollary 4.8. *Let (X, B) be a \mathbb{Q} -Fano pair with log canonical singularities satisfying $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$. Let V be a face of $\text{NE}(X)$, and denote by $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ the corresponding contraction. If X is locally factorial, then so is Y .*

Proof. We argue by induction on $\rho(X/Y) = \rho(X) - \rho(Y) \geq 0$. If $\rho(X/Y) = 0$, then $X \cong Y$ and there is nothing to prove. Suppose that $\rho(X/Y) \geq 1$. Let $R \subset V$ be an extremal ray of $\text{NE}(X)$, and denote by $\psi: X \rightarrow Z$ the corresponding contraction. There exists a morphism $\xi: Z \rightarrow Y$ such that $\varphi = \xi \circ \psi$. From Lemma 4.2, we conclude that $\text{Nef}(Z) = \text{Psef}(Z)$. By Lemma 4.5, there exists an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor B_Z on Z such that (Z, B_Z) is \mathbb{Q} -Fano with log canonical singularities. By Lemma 4.4, we have $\dim Z < \dim Y$, and Lemma 4.6 tells us that Z is locally factorial. Notice that $\rho(Z/Y) = \rho(X/Y) - 1 < \rho(X/Y)$. The lemma follows. \square

It follows from [Wiś91, Theorem 2.2] that a Fano manifold with $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$ satisfies $\rho(X) \leq \dim X$. We now extend this result to mildly singular varieties.

Lemma 4.9. *Let (X, B) be a \mathbb{Q} -Fano pair with log canonical singularities satisfying $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$.*

- (1) *Then $\rho(X) \leq \dim X$.*
- (2) *Suppose moreover that $\rho(X) = \dim X$. Then $\text{NE}(X)$ is simplicial, and the following holds. Let V be a face of $\text{NE}(X)$, and denote by $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ the corresponding contraction. Then φ is equidimensional and $\dim Y = \dim X - \dim V = \rho(Y)$.*

Proof. Set $n = \dim X$. Suppose that $\rho(X) = \dim \text{NE}(X) \geq n$. Let R_1, \dots, R_{n-1} be extremal rays of $\text{NE}(X)$ such that $V_i = R_1 + \dots + R_i$ is a face of $\text{NE}(X)$ with $\dim(R_1 + R_2 + \dots + R_i) = i$ for each $1 \leq i \leq n-1$. Denote by $\varphi_i: X \rightarrow Y_i$ the contraction of V_i . We have $\dim Y_i \leq n-i$ by Lemma 4.4(4). Let i_0 be the smallest number $1 \leq i \leq n-1$ such that $\dim Y_{i_0} \leq 1$. By [Fuj11, Theorem 16.4(3)], we have $\rho(Y_{i_0}) = \rho(X) - i$, and therefore

$$\rho(X) - n + 1 \leq \rho(X) - i_0 = \rho(Y_{i_0}) \leq 1.$$

We conclude that $\rho(X) = n$ and $i_0 = n-1$, proving (1).

We proceed to prove (2). Suppose that $\rho(X) = \dim X$.

We first show that $\text{NE}(X)$ is simplicial. Suppose otherwise and consider a 2-dimensional face W of $\text{NE}(X)$ such that $V_{n-1} \cap W = \{0\}$. Denote by $\psi: X \rightarrow T$ the corresponding contraction. Let F and G be fibers of φ_{n-1} and ψ respectively. Since $\dim Y_{n-1} = 1$ and $\dim T \leq n-2$, we must have $\dim(F \cap G) \geq 1$, yielding a contradiction. This proves that $\text{NE}(X)$ is simplicial.

Let V be a face of $\text{NE}(X)$, and denote by $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ the corresponding contraction. We have $\rho(Y) = \rho(X) - \dim V = \dim X - \dim V$. Thus there exists a face W of $\text{NE}(X)$ with $\dim W = \rho(Y)$ and $V \cap W = \{0\}$. Denote by $\psi: X \rightarrow T$ the corresponding contraction. By Lemma 4.4(4), we must have

$$\dim Y \leq \dim X - \dim V = \rho(Y)$$

and

$$\dim T \leq \dim X - \dim W = \dim X - \rho(Y).$$

Since $V \cap W = \{0\}$, we conclude that φ and ψ are equidimensional, $\dim Y = \dim X - \dim V$, and $\dim T = \dim X - \dim W$. This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

Remark 4.10. In the setup of the proof of Lemma 4.9, suppose moreover that X is smooth. Then Y_i is smooth and φ_i is a conic bundle for each $1 \leq i \leq n$ by [And85, Theorem 3.1].

Remark 4.11. One might ask whether Lemma 4.9 holds for a larger class of singular varieties. What we actually proved is the following. Let X be a normal projective variety with rational polyhedral Mori cone $\text{NE}(X)$. Suppose that every face V of $\text{NE}(X)$ corresponds to a surjective morphism with connected fibers $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ onto a normal projective variety such that φ contracts precisely those curves on X with class in V . Suppose furthermore that $\rho(Y) = \rho(X) - \dim V$ and $\dim Y < \dim X$ for each face V of $\text{NE}(X)$. If $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$, then X satisfies the conclusions of Lemma 4.9.

The same argument used in the proof of Lemma 4.9 above shows that the following lemmata hold.

Lemma 4.12. *With the assumptions as in Lemma 4.9, suppose furthermore that there is a contraction $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ such that $\dim Y = \rho(Y)$. Then, there exists a contraction $\psi: X \rightarrow T$ such that the induced morphism $(\varphi, \psi): X \rightarrow Y \times T$ is finite and surjective. In particular, φ and ψ are equidimensional.*

Lemma 4.13. *With the assumptions as in Lemma 4.9, suppose furthermore that there is an elementary contraction $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ with $\dim Y = \rho(X) - 1 = \rho(Y)$. Denote by R the corresponding extremal ray. Then $\text{NE}(X)$ is simplicial, and the following holds. Let W be a face of $\text{NE}(X)$, and denote by $\psi: X \rightarrow T$ the corresponding contraction. Then ψ is equidimensional, and either $\dim T = \dim X - \dim W$ if $R \not\subset W$ or $\dim T = \rho(X) - \dim W = \rho(T)$ if $R \subset W$.*

5. FIBRATIONS ON \mathbb{Q} -FANO THREEFOLDS WITH CANONICAL GORENSTEIN SINGULARITIES

In this section we provide a technical tool for the proof of the main results.

5.1. Let $N \geq 2$ be an integer. We say that $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ is a *variety of minimal degree* if Y is nondegenerate and $\deg(Y) = \text{codim } Y + 1$. Surfaces of minimal degree were classified by Del Pezzo. Bertini then obtained a similar classification for varieties of any dimension. A *rational normal scroll* is a variety $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ of minimal degree and $\text{codim } Y \geq 2$, then Y is either a rational normal scroll or a cone over the Veronese surface in $\mathbb{P}^2 \subset \mathbb{P}^5$. A *rational normal scroll* is a cone over a smooth linearly normal variety fibered over \mathbb{P}^1 by linear spaces. Note that the Veronese surface contains no lines, and thus a cone over the Veronese surface cannot contain a linear space of codimension 1. A rational normal scroll contains a pencil of linear spaces of codimension 1. This pencil is unique if and only if Y is not a cone over $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \subset \mathbb{P}^3$.

5.2. Let X be a 3-dimensional \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety with Gorenstein canonical singularities. Then we have

$$h^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-K_X)) = -\frac{1}{2}K_X^3 + 3.$$

Set $N = -\frac{1}{2}K_X^3 + 2$, and notice that $N \geq 3$. Denote by $\varphi: X \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ the rational map given by the complete linear system $| -K_X |$, and set $Y = \varphi(X)$.

The classification of 3-dimensional \mathbb{Q} -Fano varieties X with Gorenstein canonical singularities satisfying $\text{Bs}(-K_X) \neq \emptyset$ was established in [JR06]. Those with $\text{Bs}(-K_X) = \emptyset$ and $-K_X$ not very ample were classified in [PCS05, Theorem 1.5]. We do not include the classification here. Instead, we state the properties that we need. If $\text{Bs}(-K_X) \neq \emptyset$, then $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ is a variety of minimal degree with $\dim Y = 2$, and the rational map $\varphi: X \dashrightarrow Y$ has connected fibers. If $\text{Bs}(-K_X) = \emptyset$ and $-K_X$ is not very ample, then $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ is a variety of minimal degree, and the finite morphism $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ has degree 2.

We are now ready to state and prove the main result of this section.

Lemma 5.3. *Let X be a 3-dimensional \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety with Gorenstein canonical singularities. Then there is at most one fibration $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with general fiber S satisfying $K_S^2 \leq 2$.*

Proof. Denote by $\varphi: X \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ the rational map given by the complete linear system $| -K_X |$, and set $Y = \varphi(X) \subset \mathbb{P}^N$.

Let $f: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be a surjective morphism with connected fibers, and general fiber S . Suppose that $K_S^2 \leq 2$. We will show that there exists a rational fibration $g: Y \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ by linear spaces such that $g \circ \varphi$ factors through f . Notice that S has canonical singularities. Denote by $\psi: S \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^M$ the rational map given by the complete linear system $| -K_S |$, where $M + 1 = h^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(-K_S)) = K_S^2 + 1$. Then $\text{Bs}(-K_S) \neq \emptyset$ if and only if $K_S^2 = 1$. If $K_S^2 = 2$, then $\psi: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ is a double cover. We conclude that $-K_S$ is not very ample, and therefore neither is $-K_X$.

The restriction map $r: H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-K_X)) \rightarrow H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(-K_S))$ induces a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} X & \xrightarrow{\varphi} & \mathbb{P}^N \\ \uparrow & & \uparrow r^\vee \\ S & \xrightarrow{\psi} & \mathbb{P}^M \end{array}$$

Notice that ψ is dominant since $K_S^2 \leq 2$ by assumption. Therefore, $\varphi(S) \subset Y \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ is a linear subspace of dimension ≤ 2 .

Suppose first that $\text{Bs}(-K_X) \neq \emptyset$. By 5.2, $\dim Y = 2$ and $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ is a variety of minimal degree. If $K_S^2 = 2$, then $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ is a plane. But this contradicts 5.1. We conclude that $K_S^2 = 1$, and $\varphi(S) \subset Y$ is a line. Notice that the $\varphi(S)$'s yield a covering family of lines on Y . By 5.1, there is a rational fibration $s: Y \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ by lines such that $f = s \circ \varphi$. Suppose that there is a fibration $g: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with general fiber T satisfying $K_T^2 \leq 2$ and $g \neq f$. Then, as before, there is a rational fibration $t: Y \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ by lines such that $t = t \circ \varphi$ and $t \neq s$. By 5.1, we must have $Y \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \subset \mathbb{P}^3$. It follows that $\varphi = (f, g)$ but this contradicts the fact that $\text{Bs}(-K_X) \neq \emptyset$.

Suppose then that $\text{Bs}(-K_X) = \emptyset$. Notice that $\dim Y = 3$. Then we must have $\text{Bs}(-K_S) = \emptyset$, $K_S^2 = 2$, and $h^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(-K_S)) = 3$. We claim that the restriction map $r: H^0(X, \mathcal{O}_X(-K_X)) \rightarrow H^0(S, \mathcal{O}_S(-K_S))$ is surjective. Suppose otherwise. Then $| -K_S |$ contains a base point free sub-linear system of dimension 1, yielding a contradiction since $-K_S$ is ample. We conclude that $\varphi(S) \subset Y \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ is a 2-dimensional linear subspace and $\varphi|_S = \psi$. In particular, $\deg(\varphi) = \deg(\psi) = 2$. Therefore, there is a rational fibration $s: Y \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ by 2-dimensional linear subspaces, such that $f = s \circ \varphi$. By 5.2, either $Y \cong \mathbb{P}^3$, or $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ is a rational normal scroll. If $Y \cong \mathbb{P}^3$, then $s: Y \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is a linear projection. Thus $f = s \circ \varphi$ cannot be a morphism, yielding a contradiction. If $Y \subset \mathbb{P}^N$ is a rational normal scroll, then $s: Y \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ is unique so that f is unique as well. This completes the proof of the lemma. \square

Example 5.4. Let S be a smooth Del Pezzo surface with $K_S^2 \leq 2$, and set $X = S \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Denote by $\varphi: X \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^N$ the rational map given by the complete linear system $| -K_X |$, and set $Y = \varphi(X)$. Then $Y \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ (respectively, $Y \cong \mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^1$) if $K_S^2 = 1$ (respectively, $K_S^2 = 2$). Any fiber $T \cong S$ of the natural projection $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ satisfies $K_T^2 \leq 2$.

6. FANO VARIETIES OF DIMENSION ≤ 3 WITH $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$

The classification of Fano manifolds of dimension ≤ 3 with $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$ will be presented in this section.

Proposition 6.1. *Let S be a locally factorial Del Pezzo surface satisfying $\text{Nef}(S) = \text{Psef}(S)$. Then either $S \cong \mathbb{P}^2$, or $S \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.*

Proof. Let $\varphi: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be an elementary contraction. The irreducible components of fibers of φ are smooth rational curves by [AW97, Corollary 1.9]. Since S is locally factorial, we conclude that S is smooth. The lemma follows easily from the Enriques-Kodaira classification of smooth complex proper surfaces. \square

The following example shows that the statement of Proposition 6.1 does not hold for normal surfaces with canonical singularities.

Example 6.2. Let T be the Del Pezzo surface of degree $K_S^2 = 4$ with 4 singular points of type A_1 given by equations

$$x_0x_1 + x_2^2 = x_3x_4 + x_5^2 = 0$$

in \mathbb{P}^4 . Then T admits a double cover $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow T$ ramified only at the singular points (see [CD89, Proposition 0.4.2]). In particular, we have $\text{Nef}(T) = \text{Psef}(T)$.

Fano manifolds with $\dim X = 3$ and $\rho(X) \geq 2$ were classified by Mori and Mukai in [MM82]. The classification of those with $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$ follows easily.

Theorem 6.3. *Let X be a Fano manifold of dimension 3 with $\rho(X) \geq 2$. If $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$, then X is isomorphic to one of the following.*

- (1) $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$.
- (2) A double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ branched along a divisor of type $(2, 2)$.
- (3) A double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^2$ branched along a divisor of type $(2, 4)$.
- (4) A double cover of $Y = \mathbb{P}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(T_{\mathbb{P}^2})$ whose branched locus is a member of $|-K_Y|$.
- (5) A hypersurface of type $(1, 1)$ in $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$.
- (6) A hypersurface of type $(1, 2)$ in $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$.
- (7) A hypersurface of type $(2, 2)$ in $\mathbb{P}^2 \times \mathbb{P}^2$.
- (8) A double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ branched along a divisor of type $(2, 2, 2)$.

7. FINITE MORPHISMS ONTO $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^1$

In this section we prove Proposition 1.4.

Lemma 7.1. *Let S be a \mathbb{Q} -Fano surface with Gorenstein singularities, and let C_1 and C_2 be two curves contained in the smooth locus of S satisfying $C_1^2 = C_2^2 = 0$. Then*

$$2K_S^2(C_1 \cdot C_2) \leq (K_S \cdot C_1 + K_S \cdot C_2)^2.$$

Proof. Let $\mu: T \rightarrow S$ be the minimal resolution of singularities of S , and denote by \tilde{C}_1 and \tilde{C}_2 the strict transforms in T of C_1 and C_2 respectively. Using the projection formula, we obtain $(\mu^*K_S)^2 = K_S^2 > 0$. Therefore, by the Hodge Index Theorem, we have

$$(\mu^*K_S)^2(\tilde{C}_1 + \tilde{C}_2)^2 \leq (\mu^*K_S \cdot (\tilde{C}_1 + \tilde{C}_2))^2.$$

The assumption that C_1 and C_2 are contained in the smooth locus of S yields $(\mu^*K_S)^2(\tilde{C}_1 + \tilde{C}_2)^2 = 2K_S^2(C_1 \cdot C_2)$. Finally, $\mu^*K_S \cdot (\tilde{C}_1 + \tilde{C}_2) = K_S \cdot (C_1 + C_2)$ by the projection formula, completing the proof of the lemma. \square

Proposition 7.2. *Let S be a \mathbb{Q} -Fano surface with Gorenstein singularities satisfying $K_S^2 \geq 3$, and let $f_1: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ and $f_2: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be two surjective morphisms with connected fibers. Suppose that the induced morphism $f = (f_1, f_2): S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ is finite. Then either $K_S^2 = 4$ and f makes S a double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ branched along a reduced divisor of type $(2, 2)$, or $K_S^2 = 8$ and f induces an isomorphism $S \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.*

Proof. Let C_1 and C_2 be general fibers of f_1 and f_2 respectively. Notice that $-K_S \cdot C_1 = -K_S \cdot C_2 = 2$. By Lemma 7.1, we have

$$6 C_1 \cdot C_2 \leq 2K_S^2(C_1 \cdot C_2) \leq (K_S \cdot C_1 + K_S \cdot C_2)^2 = 16,$$

and thus $\deg(f) = C_1 \cdot C_2 \leq 2$. If $\deg(f) = 1$, then $S \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ and $K_S^2 = 8$. If $\deg(f) = 2$, then f makes S a double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ branched along a reduced divisor of type $(2, 2)$ by Lemma 3.2. A straightforward computation then shows that $K_S^2 = 4$. \square

Proposition 7.3. *Let X be a \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety of dimension $n \geq 3$ with Gorenstein canonical singularities. Let $f: X \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^n$ be a finite morphism of degree $\deg(f) > 1$ such that each projection $X \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^{n-1}$ has connected fibers. Then f makes X a double cover of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^n$ branched along a reduced divisor of type $(2, \dots, 2)$.*

Proof. By Lemma 3.2, it suffices to show that $\deg(f) = 2$.

Suppose first that $n = 3$, and let $f_1: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ and $f^1: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ such that $f = (f_1, f^1)$. Let S be a general fiber of f_1 . Notice that S is a Del Pezzo surface. Moreover, the restriction of f^1 to S induces a finite morphism $f^1|_S: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ such that each projection $S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ has connected fibers, and $\deg(f) = \deg(f^1|_S)$. By Lemma 5.3, we may assume without loss of generality that $K_S^2 \geq 3$. We conclude that $\deg(f) = \deg(f^1|_S) = 2$ by Proposition 7.2. This proves the proposition in the case when $n = 3$.

Suppose from now on that $n \geq 4$ is arbitrary, and let $f_1: X \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^{n-3}$ and $f^1: X \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^3$ such that $f = (f_1, f^1)$. Let F be a general fiber of f_1 . Then F is a \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety of dimension 3 with Gorenstein canonical singularities. The restriction of f^1 to F induces a finite morphism $F \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^3$ such that each projection $F \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^2$ has connected fibers, and $\deg(f) = \deg(f^1)$. We conclude that $\deg(f) = \deg(f^1) = 2$ from the previous case, completing the proof of the proposition. \square

Remark 7.4. Proposition 10.4 shows that the statement of Proposition 7.3 above becomes wrong when $\dim X = 2$.

Proof of Proposition 1.4. Let X be a \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety of dimension $n \geq 3$ with Gorenstein canonical singularities. Suppose that $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$ and $\rho(X) = n$. Suppose furthermore that each non-trivial contraction $X \rightarrow Y$ with $\dim Y < n$ satisfies $Y \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^1$.

By Lemma 4.9, the Mori cone $\text{NE}(X)$ is simplicial. Let V_1, \dots, V_n be the codimension 1 faces of $\text{NE}(X)$, and denote by $f_i: X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ the contraction of V_i . Set $f = (f_1, \dots, f_n): X \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^n$. Notice that f is a finite morphism. If $\deg(f) = 1$, then $X \cong (\mathbb{P}^1)^n$. Suppose from now on that $\deg(f) > 1$. Let $g: X \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^{n-1}$ be a projection with Stein factorization $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y \cong (\mathbb{P}^1)^{n-1}$. Then φ is given by $n-1$ morphisms with connected fibers $X \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, and hence $g = \varphi$. Therefore, Proposition 7.3 applies. Using 3.1, we conclude that f makes X a double cover of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^n$ branched along a reduced divisor of type $(2, \dots, 2)$. This completes the proof of the theorem. \square

8. FINITE MORPHISMS ONTO \mathbb{Q} -FANO CYCLIC COVERS OF $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^1$

In this section we prove Theorem 1.3.

Lemma 8.1. *Let $f: Z \rightarrow Y$ be a finite surjective morphism of normal projective \mathbb{Q} -Gorenstein varieties. If $-K_Z$ is big, then so is $-K_Y$.*

Proof. Denote by R the ramification divisor of f . The Hurwitz formula $K_Z \sim f^*K_Y + R$ shows that $-f^*K_Y \sim -K_Z + R$ is big. Let A be an ample Cartier divisor on Y , E an effective divisor on X , and m a positive integer such that $m(-f^*K_Y) \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} f^*A + E$. Then $-K_Y \sim_{\mathbb{Q}} \frac{1}{m}A + \frac{1}{m\deg(f)}f_*E$ by the projection formula. Hence $-K_Y$ is big, proving the lemma. \square

Lemma 8.2. *Let Z be a \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety of dimension $n \geq 2$, Y a double cover of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^n$ branched along a reduced divisor $B = \sum_{j \in J} B_j$ of type $(2, \dots, 2)$, and $f: Z \rightarrow Y$ a finite morphism. Consider a projection $\pi_1: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, and set $f_1 = \pi_1 \circ f: Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. Suppose that B_j is not contracted by π_1 for each $j \in J$. Then f_1 has connected fibers.*

Proof. Denote by $\pi: Y \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^n$ the natural morphism, and let $\pi^1: Y \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^{n-1}$ such that $\pi = (\pi^1, \pi^1)$. The Stein factorization $g_1: Z \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ of $f_1 = \pi_1 \circ f$ fits into a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccccccc}
 & & f & & \pi^1 & & \\
 Z & \xrightarrow{\quad} & Y_1 & \xrightarrow{\beta_1} & Y & \xrightarrow{\pi} & (\mathbb{P}^1)^n \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^{n-1} \\
 \downarrow g_1 & & \downarrow \alpha_1 & & \downarrow \pi_1 & & \downarrow \\
 \mathbb{P}^1 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{P}^1 & \xrightarrow{h_1} & \mathbb{P}^1 & \xrightarrow{\quad} & \mathbb{P}^1.
 \end{array}$$

where $(\alpha_1, \pi_1 \circ \beta_1): Y_1 \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^n$ is the double cover of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^n$ branched along $(h_1, \text{Id}_{(\mathbb{P}^1)^{n-1}})^* B$. The variety Y_1 is Cohen Macaulay by 3.1. All fibers of π_1 are generically reduced since π_1 does not contract any irreducible component of B . This implies that all fibers of α_1 are generically reduced as well, and hence $\dim(\text{Sing}(Y_1)) \leq n-2$. We conclude that Y_1 is normal. A straightforward computation gives

$$\mathcal{O}_{Y_1}(-K_{Y_1}) \cong \alpha_1^* \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2 - \deg(h_1)) \otimes (\pi^1 \circ \beta_1)^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1) \boxtimes \cdots \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)).$$

By Lemma 8.1, $-K_{Y_1}$ is big. Hence, we must have $\deg(h_1) = 1$, proving the lemma. \square

Proposition 8.3. *Let S be a \mathbb{Q} -Fano surface with Gorenstein singularities satisfying $K_S^2 \geq 3$, T a double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ branched along a reduced divisor $B = \sum_{j \in J} B_j$ of type $(2, 2)$, and $f: S \rightarrow T$ a finite morphism. Suppose that B_j is ample for each $j \in J$. Then $\deg(f) = 1$.*

Proof. Denote by $\pi: T \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ the natural morphism, and denote by $\pi_1: T \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ and $\pi_2: T \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ the projections. Set $g_i = \pi_i \circ f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, and $g = (g_1, g_2): S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ so that $g = \pi \circ f$. By Lemma 8.2 above, g_i has connected fibers. By Lemma 7.1, we have $\deg(g)K_S^2 \leq 8$. Since $\deg(g) = 2\deg(f)$, we obtain

$$\deg(f) \leq \frac{4}{K_S^2} \leq \frac{4}{3}.$$

Thus $\deg(f) = 1$, proving the proposition. \square

The following example show that the statement of Proposition 8.3 becomes wrong if one relaxes the assumption on B .

Example 8.4. Let C_1 and C_2 be smooth rational curves, and let $c \in C_1$. Denote by p_1 the projection $C_1 \times C_2 \rightarrow C_1$, and set $B_1 = p_1^{-1}(c)$. Let B_2 be a general member in the linear system $|\mathcal{O}_{C_1}(1) \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_{C_2}(2)|$. Set $B = B_1 + B_2$, and let $\pi: S \rightarrow C_1 \times C_2$ be the 2-fold cyclic cover branched along B . Then S is a normal surface of degree $K_S^2 = 4$ with 2 singular points of type A_1 . Let $c' \in C_1$ with $c' \neq c$, and let $h: \bar{C}_1 \rightarrow C_1$ be the 2-fold cyclic cover branched along $c + c'$. Let \bar{S} be the normalization of the fiber product $S \times_{C_1} \bar{C}_1$ with natural morphisms $\alpha: \bar{S} \rightarrow \bar{C}_1$ and $\beta: \bar{S} \rightarrow S$. A straightforward computation shows that β is étale at each point in $\bar{S} \setminus ((\pi \circ \beta)^{-1}(B_1 \cap B_2) \cup (h \circ \alpha)^{-1}(c'))$. Moreover, β ramifies along $(h \circ \alpha)^{-1}(c')$ with multiplicity 2. Therefore, $K_{\bar{S}} \sim \beta^* K_S + (h \circ \alpha)^{-1}(c')$. We conclude that \bar{S} is \mathbb{Q} -Fano with Gorenstein singularities. Notice that $\pi_1(S \setminus \text{Sing}(S)) \cong \pi_1(\mathbb{P}^1 \setminus \{c\}) = \{1\}$ by Lemma 3.13. Moreover, by Proposition 7.2, we have $\bar{S} \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.

In the setup of Proposition 8.3, suppose moreover that S and T are smooth. Then we show that the conclusion still holds when $K_S^2 \leq 2$.

Proposition 8.5. *Let S and T be smooth Del Pezzo surfaces, and let $f: S \rightarrow T$ be a finite morphism. Suppose that $K_T^2 = 4$. Then $\deg(f) = 1$.*

Proof. By [Dol12, Theorem 8.6.2], T is isomorphic to the complete intersection given by equations

$$x_0^2 + x_1^2 + x_2^2 + x_3^2 + x_4^2 = a_0 x_0^2 + a_1 x_1^2 + a_2 x_2^2 + a_3 x_3^2 + a_4 x_4^2 = 0$$

in \mathbb{P}^4 , where $a_i \neq a_j$ for $i \neq j$. We may assume without loss of generality that $a_4 \neq 0$. Thus, the projection from $(0, 0, 0, 0, 1)$ induces a finite morphism $\pi: T \rightarrow Q$ of degree 2 onto the smooth quadric surface $Q \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ given by equation

$$(a_0 - a_4)x_0^2 + (a_1 - a_4)x_1^2 + (a_2 - a_4)x_2^2 + (a_3 - a_4)x_3^2 = 0.$$

Moreover, π is branched along a smooth curve of type $(2, 2)$. Denote by $\pi_i: Y \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with $i \in \{1, 2\}$ the natural projections, and set $g_i = \pi_i \circ f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. By Lemma 8.2, g_i has connected fibers. Let F be a

component of a reducible fiber of π , and set $E = f^{-1}(F)$. Then E and F are exceptional curves on S and T respectively, and $f^*F = E$. Taking squares gives $\deg(f) = 1$, proving the proposition. \square

Proof of Theorem 1.3. Let Z be a \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety of dimension $n \geq 3$ with Gorenstein canonical singularities, Y a double cover of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^n$ branched along a reduced divisor $B = \sum_{j \in J} B_j$ of type $(2, \dots, 2)$, and $f: Z \rightarrow Y$ a finite morphism. Suppose that B_j is ample for each $j \in J$.

Let $p_1: (\mathbb{P}^1)^n \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be any projection, and let $p^1: (\mathbb{P}^1)^n \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^{n-1}$ be the projection onto the product of the remaining factors. Denote by $\pi: Y \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^n$ the natural morphism, and set $\pi_1 = p_1 \circ \pi$ and $\pi^1 = p^1 \circ \pi$ so that $\pi = (\pi_1, \pi^1)$. Let Y_1 be a general fiber of π_1 . Then $\pi|_{Y_1}$ makes Y_1 a double cover of $\pi(Y_1) \cong (\mathbb{P}^1)^{n-1}$ branched along the reduced divisor $B|_{\pi(Y_1)}$.

We show that there is a dense open subset $U \subset \mathbb{P}^1$ with the following property. For any $w \in U$, denote by Y_w the fiber of π_1 over w . Then any irreducible component of $B|_{\pi(Y_w)}$ is ample. To prove the claim, suppose to the contrary that there is a dense subset $W \subset \mathbb{P}^1$ such that, for any $w \in W$, some irreducible component of $B|_{\pi(Y_w)}$ is not ample. Notice that an effective divisor on $\pi(Y_w)$ is not ample if and only if it is the pullback of some effective divisor under a projection $\pi(Y_w) \cong (\mathbb{P}^1)^{n-1} \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^{n-2}$. After replacing W with a subset of it if necessary, we may assume that there exists a projection $q^1: (\mathbb{P}^1)^{n-1} \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^{n-2}$ such that, for any $w \in W$, $B|_{\pi(Y_w)}$ contains in its support the pullback of a prime divisor under $q^1 \circ p^1|_{\pi(Y_w)}: \pi(Y_w) \rightarrow (\mathbb{P}^1)^{n-2}$. This implies that B contains in its support the pullback of some effective divisor under $(p_1, q \circ p^1): (\mathbb{P}^1)^n \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times (\mathbb{P}^1)^{n-2}$. But this contradicts the fact that B_j is ample for each $j \in J$, proving our claim. Thus, we may assume that any irreducible component of $B|_{\pi(Y_1)}$ is ample.

By Lemma 8.2, $Z_1 = f^{-1}(Y_1)$ is connected. Moreover, Z_1 has Gorenstein canonical singularities, and the restriction of f to Z_1 induces a finite morphism $f_1: Z_1 \rightarrow Y_1$ with $\deg(f_1) = \deg(f)$. Therefore, to prove the proposition, it suffices to consider the case when $n = 3$. By Lemma 5.3, we may assume without loss of generality that $K_{Y_1}^2 \geq 3$. Then the result follows from Proposition 8.3. \square

Corollary 8.6. *Let Z be a Fano manifold of dimension ≥ 2 , Y a smooth double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^1$ branched along a reduced divisor B of type $(2, \dots, 2)$, and $f: Z \rightarrow Y$ a finite morphism. Then $\deg(f) = 1$.*

Proof. If $\dim Y = 2$, then the result follows from Proposition 8.5. Suppose from now on that $\dim Y \geq 3$. Since Y is smooth, $\text{Supp}(B)$ is smooth by 3.1, and hence irreducible. Thus Theorem 1.3 applies. \square

9. PROOF OF THEOREM 1.1

We are now in position to prove our main result. Notice that Theorem 1.1 is an immediate consequence of Lemma 4.5 and Theorem 9.1 below.

Theorem 9.1. *Let (X, B) be a \mathbb{Q} -Fano pair with locally factorial canonical singularities. Suppose that $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$ and $\rho(X) = \dim X$. Then $X \cong X_1 \times \dots \times X_m$ where X_i is a double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^1$ branched along a reduced divisor of type $(2, \dots, 2)$ for each $i \in \{1, \dots, m\}$.*

Proof. Notice that $B \in \text{Nef}(X)$. Thus X is a \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety with locally factorial canonical singularities (see [KM98, Corollary 2.35]). To prove Theorem 9.1, we argue by induction on $n = \dim X$. By Lemma 4.9, the Mori cone $\text{NE}(X)$ is simplicial, and $\dim \text{NE}(X) = n$ by assumption.

If $n = 2$, then the result follows from Proposition 6.1.

Suppose that $n \geq 3$.

Let V be a face of $\text{NE}(X)$, and denote by $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ the corresponding contraction. Then φ is equidimensional and $\dim Y = n - \dim V$ by Lemma 4.9. From Lemma 4.2, we infer that $\text{Nef}(Y) = \text{Psef}(Y)$. By Lemma 4.5, there exists an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor B_Y on Y such that (Y, B_Y) is \mathbb{Q} -Fano with log terminal singularities. Finally, by Corollary 4.8, Y is locally factorial. Arguing as above, we conclude that Y is a \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety with canonical singularities. Hence, Y satisfies the conclusion of Theorem 1.1 provided that $\dim Y < \dim X$, or equivalently $\{0\} \subsetneq V \subsetneq \text{NE}(X)$ by Lemma 4.4.

Suppose first that there is a face $\{0\} \subsetneq V \subsetneq \text{NE}(X)$ such that Y is a double cover of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^m$ branched along a divisor C of type $(2, \dots, 2)$ with $\dim Y = m \geq 2$. Notice that C is reduced by 3.1 and irreducible by Lemma 3.7. If $m = 2$, then Y is a Del Pezzo surface of degree 4 satisfying $\text{Nef}(Y) = \text{Psef}(Y)$. But this contradicts Proposition 6.1, and therefore, we must have $\dim Y = m \geq 3$. Let W be the face of $\text{NE}(X)$ such that $V + W = \text{NE}(X)$ and $\dim W = n - \dim V = m$. Denote by $\psi: X \rightarrow T$ the contraction of W ,

and consider the finite morphism $f = (\varphi, \psi): X \rightarrow Y \times T$. Let Z be a general fiber of ψ . Then Z is a \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety with Gorenstein canonical singularities, and the restriction of f to Z induces a finite morphism $f|_Z: Z \rightarrow Y$ with $\deg(f|_Z) = \deg(f)$. By Theorem 1.3, we conclude that $\deg(f|_Z) = 1$. The theorem follows easily in this case.

Suppose now that, for each face $\{0\} \subsetneq V \subsetneq \text{NE}(X)$, we have $Y \cong (\mathbb{P}^1)^m$ for some $m \geq 1$. Then apply Proposition 1.4 to conclude that, either $X \cong (\mathbb{P}^1)^n$, or X is a double cover of $(\mathbb{P}^1)^n$ branched along a reduced divisor of type $(2, \dots, 2)$. This completes the proof of the theorem. \square

The following example shows that Theorem 1.1 does not hold for \mathbb{Q} -Fano varieties with Gorenstein canonical singularities.

Example 9.2. Fix integers $m \geq 2$ and $n \geq 2$, and let ζ be a primitive m^{th} root of unity. The group $G = \langle \zeta \rangle$ acts on $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^1$ by

$$\zeta \cdot (x_1, y_1) \times \dots \times (x_n, y_n) = (x_1, \zeta y_1) \times \dots \times (x_n, \zeta y_n).$$

Set $X = (\mathbb{P}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^1)/G$. Then X has \mathbb{Q} -factorial log terminal singularities and Picard number $\rho(X) \leq \dim X = n$ by 4, and satisfies $\text{NE}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$. Notice that X admits a finite morphism onto $(\mathbb{P}^1/G) \times \dots \times (\mathbb{P}^1/G) \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Thus $\rho(X) \geq \dim X$, and hence $\rho(X) = \dim X$. The variety X has isolated singularities and the natural morphism $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow X$ is étale over $X \setminus \text{Sing}(X)$. This implies that X is a \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety. We claim that X is not locally factorial. Notice that the open subset $U = \{x_1 \dots x_n \neq 0\} \cong \mathbb{A}^n \subset \mathbb{P}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^1$ is G -stable. Set $W = U/G$ with natural morphism $\pi: U \rightarrow W$. We claim that the ideal sheaf of the reduced hypersurface $H = \pi(\{y_1 = 0\})$ is not locally free at $\pi((0, \dots, 0))$. Suppose to the contrary that \mathcal{I}_H is invertible at $(0, \dots, 0)$. The functions $y_1 y_2^{m-1}$ and y_1^m on U are G -invariant, and hence there exist functions g_1 and g_2 on W such that $y_1 y_2^{m-1} = g_1 \circ \pi$ and $y_1^m = g_2 \circ \pi$. Then $\mathcal{I}_{H, (0, \dots, 0)} = g_1 \mathcal{O}_{W, (0, \dots, 0)}$ and $g_2 \in \mathcal{I}_{H, (0, \dots, 0)}^m = g_1^m \mathcal{O}_{W, (0, \dots, 0)}$ since $y_1 y_2^{m-1} = g_1 \circ \pi$ and $y_1^m = g_2 \circ \pi$ vanish at order 1 and m respectively along $\{y_1 = 0\}$. This in turn implies that $y_1^m = g_2 \circ \pi$ vanishes at order $\geq m(m-1)$ along $\{y_2 = 0\}$, yielding a contradiction. This proves that X is not locally factorial. Finally, by [Wat74], X is Gorenstein if and only if $n - 2k \equiv 0 [m]$ for any $0 \leq k \leq n$, e.g. n is even and $m = 2$.

Suppose that $n \geq 3$. Then X does not satisfy the conclusion of Theorem 1.1. To prove the claim, we argue by contradiction, and assume that $X \cong X_1 \times \dots \times X_s$ where X_i is a double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^1$ branched along a reduced divisor of type $(2, \dots, 2)$ for each $i \in \{1, \dots, s\}$. Since X has isolated singularities, we must have $s = 1$. By Lemma 3.12, we conclude that $\pi_1(X \setminus \text{Sing}(X)) = \{1\}$, yielding a contradiction since $\pi_1(X \setminus \text{Sing}(X)) \cong G$.

The following proposition is a first step towards the classification of Fano manifolds X with $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$ and arbitrary Picard number.

Proposition 9.3. *Let (X, B) be a \mathbb{Q} -Fano pair with locally factorial canonical singularities satisfying $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$. Suppose that there is a contraction $\varphi: X \rightarrow Y$ with $\dim Y = \rho(Y)$ and $Y \not\cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Then $X \cong Y_1 \times Y^1$ where Y_1 and Y^1 are positive dimensional \mathbb{Q} -Fano varieties with locally factorial canonical singularities, $\text{Nef}(Y_1) = \text{Psef}(Y_1)$, and $\rho(Y_1) = \dim Y_1$.*

Proof. Notice that $B \in \text{Nef}(X)$. Therefore, X is a \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety with locally factorial canonical singularities. By Lemma 4.5, $\text{Nef}(Y) = \text{Psef}(Y)$, and there exists an effective \mathbb{Q} -divisor B_Y on Y such that (Y, B_Y) is \mathbb{Q} -Fano with log terminal singularities. From Corollary 4.8, we deduce that Y is locally factorial. Thus Theorem 9.1 applies to (Y, B_Y) . We have $Y \cong Y_1 \times \dots \times Y_m$ where Y_i is a double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^1$ branched along a reduced divisor B_i of type $(2, \dots, 2)$ for all $1 \leq i \leq m$. Since $Y \not\cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \dots \times \mathbb{P}^1$, we may assume without loss of generality that $\dim Y_1 \geq 2$. From Corollary 4.8 applied to $X \rightarrow Y_1$, we deduce that Y_1 is locally factorial. Therefore, by Proposition 6.1, we must have $\dim Y_1 \geq 3$. Notice that B_1 is irreducible by Lemma 3.7.

By Lemma 4.12 applied to $\varphi_1: X \rightarrow Y_1$, there exists a contraction $\varphi^1: X \rightarrow Y^1$ such that the induced morphism $\varphi = (\varphi_1, \varphi^1): X \rightarrow Y_1 \times Y^1$ is surjective and finite. Let Z be a general fiber of φ^1 . Then Z is a \mathbb{Q} -Fano variety with Gorenstein canonical singularities. Moreover, the restriction of φ_1 to Z induces a finite morphism $f: Z \rightarrow Y_1$ with $\deg(f) = \deg(\varphi)$. From Theorem 1.3, we conclude that $\deg(\varphi) = 1$, completing the proof of the proposition. \square

Remark 9.4. In the setup of Proposition 9.3, Y_1 satisfies the conclusion of Theorem 1.1.

10. FINITE MORPHISMS BETWEEN SMOOTH DEL PEZZO SURFACES

In order to prove Theorem 1.1, we were led to study finite morphisms between \mathbb{Q} -Fano varieties. In this section we address finite morphisms between smooth Del Pezzo surfaces. We believe that these results are interesting on their own and that they will be useful when considering Fano manifolds with $\text{Nef}(X) = \text{Psef}(X)$ and arbitrary Picard number.

Beauville classified smooth Del Pezzo surfaces which admit an endomorphism of degree > 1 in [Bea01]. We will consider a finite morphism $f: S \rightarrow T$ of degree > 1 between smooth Del Pezzo surfaces S and T with $K_S^2 \neq K_T^2$, or equivalently $K_S^2 < K_T^2$. We will show that we must have $K_T^2 \geq 8$ (see Theorem 1.6). A smooth Del Pezzo surface of degree 8 (respectively, 9) is isomorphic to $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ or to \mathbb{P}^2 blown up at one point (respectively, \mathbb{P}^2). Notice that any projective surface admits a finite morphism of degree > 1 onto \mathbb{P}^2 by Noether Normalization Lemma. The classification of smooth Del Pezzo surfaces which admit a finite morphism of degree > 1 onto $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ follows easily from Proposition 10.4.

10.1 (Smooth Del Pezzo surfaces). It is well known that a smooth Del Pezzo surface is either $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ or the blow up of \mathbb{P}^2 at $1 \leq r \leq 8$ points in general position, namely, no three points on a line, no six points on a conic, and if $r = 8$, not all of them on a cubic with one of the point being a singular point.

We will make use of the following elementary observation.

Lemma 10.2. *Let $S \not\cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ be a smooth Del Pezzo surface, and let $f_1: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be a conic bundle structure on S . Set $r = 9 - K_S^2$. Then there are r points in general position p_1, \dots, p_r in \mathbb{P}^2 such that the following holds. The surface S is the blow up of \mathbb{P}^2 in p_1, \dots, p_r and f_1 is induced by the pencil of lines in \mathbb{P}^2 passing through p_1 .*

Proof. Notice that $\rho(S) = 10 - K_S^2 = r + 1$. Let $\mu: S \rightarrow S_1$ be a minimal model of $f_1: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$, and denote the exceptional prime curves of μ by E_1, \dots, E_{r-1} . Then $S_1 \cong \mathbb{F}_m$ for some integer $m \geq 0$, and f_1 is induced by the natural morphism $\mathbb{F}_m \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$. Let $\sigma_1 \subset S_1$ be a minimal section, and let σ be the strict transform of σ_1 in S . Then $\sigma^2 \leq \sigma_1^2 = -m$, and hence $m \leq 1$ since the only curves with negative square on a smooth Del Pezzo surface are the exceptional ones.

Suppose first that $S_1 \cong \mathbb{F}_1$. Notice that $\sigma_1 \cap \mu(E_i) = \emptyset$ for all $1 \leq i \leq r - 1$. Consider the blow down $\nu: S_1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ of σ_1 , and set $\mu_1 = \nu \circ \mu: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$. Then S is obtained by blowing up $\mu_1(E_1), \dots, \mu_1(E_{r-1})$, and $\nu(\sigma_1)$ in \mathbb{P}^2 , and f_1 is induced by the pencil of lines in \mathbb{P}^2 passing through $\nu(\sigma_1)$.

Suppose now that $S_1 \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Since $S \not\cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, we must have $r \geq 2$. Let S_0 be the blow up of S_1 at $\mu(E_1)$, and let F_1, F_2 and F_3 be the exceptional curves on S_0 . Up to renumbering the F_i 's if necessary, we may assume that F_1 is contracted by the natural morphism $S_0 \rightarrow S_1$. Let $\nu: S_0 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ be the blow down of F_2 and F_3 . Denote by $\mu_1: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ the natural morphism. Then S is obtained by blowing up $\mu_1(E_2), \dots, \mu_1(E_{r-1}), \nu(F_2)$, and $\nu(F_3)$ in \mathbb{P}^2 . Moreover, up to renumbering the F_i 's if necessary, f_1 is induced by the pencil of lines in \mathbb{P}^2 passing through $\nu(F_2)$. \square

Lemma 10.3. *Let S be a smooth Del Pezzo surface of degree $K_S^2 = 2$, and let $f_1: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ and $f_2: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ be two conic bundle structures on S . Suppose that $f = (f_1, f_2): S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ is finite. Then there exist 7 points p_1, \dots, p_7 in general position in \mathbb{P}^2 such that S is the blow up of \mathbb{P}^2 at p_1, \dots, p_7 , and such that f_1 is induced by the pencil of lines in \mathbb{P}^2 passing through p_1 . Moreover, one of the following holds.*

- f_2 is induced by the pencil of cubics passing through p_2, \dots, p_7 with a point of multiplicity 2 at p_7 , and $\deg(f) = 3$.
- f_2 is induced by the pencil of quartics passing through p_1, \dots, p_7 with a point of multiplicity 2 at p_5, p_6 , and p_7 , and $\deg(f) = 3$.
- f_2 is induced by the pencil of quintics passing through p_1, \dots, p_7 with a point of multiplicity 2 at 6 out of p_1, \dots, p_7 , and either $\deg(f) = 4$ or $\deg(f) = 3$ according to whether or not p_1 is a multiple point.

Conversely, given S, f_1 , and f_2 as above, $f = (f_1, f_2)$ is a finite morphism.

Proof. By Lemma 10.2, there exist 7 points p_1, \dots, p_7 in general position in \mathbb{P}^2 such that S is the blow up of \mathbb{P}^2 at p_1, \dots, p_7 , and such that f_1 is induced by the pencil of lines in \mathbb{P}^2 passing through p_1 . The reducible fibers of f_1 are the reducible curves $\ell_i \cup F_i$ for $i = 2, \dots, 7$, where ℓ_i denotes the strict transform in S of the line connecting p_1 and p_i , and F_1, \dots, F_7 denote the exceptional curves in S over the p_i 's. By [Dol12, 8.7.1, p. 454], up to renumbering the p_i 's if necessary, one of the following holds.

- (1) f_2 is induced by the pencil of lines passing through p_2 .
- (2) f_2 is induced by the pencil of conics passing through 4 out of p_1, \dots, p_5 .
- (3) f_2 is induced by the pencil of cubics passing through p_1, \dots, p_6 with a point of multiplicity 2 at p_1 or p_2 .
- (4) f_2 is induced by the pencil of cubics passing through p_2, \dots, p_7 with a point of multiplicity 2 at p_7 .
- (5) f_2 is induced by the pencil of quartics passing through p_1, \dots, p_7 with a point of multiplicity 2 at p_1, p_2 , and p_3 .
- (6) f_2 is induced by the pencil of quartics passing through p_1, \dots, p_7 with a point of multiplicity 2 at p_5, p_6 , and p_7 .
- (7) f_2 is induced by the pencil of quintics passing through p_1, \dots, p_7 with a point of multiplicity 2 at 6 out of p_1, \dots, p_7 .

In cases (1), (3), and (5), f_1 and f_2 contract ℓ_2 . This contradicts the fact that f is finite. In case (2), f_1 and f_2 contract F_6 , yielding again a contradiction. Therefore, f_2 satisfies one of the conditions in the statement of the lemma.

Conversely, let S be the blow-up of \mathbb{P}^2 in 7 points p_1, \dots, p_7 in \mathbb{P}^2 in general position. Let f_1 be the conic bundle structure on S induced by the pencil of lines in \mathbb{P}^2 passing through p_1 , and let f_2 be a conic bundle structure on S satisfying any of the conditions in the statement of the lemma. Set $f = (f_1, f_2): S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. To prove that f is finite, we have to check that there is no curve on S contracted by both f_1 and f_2 . Denote by $C(m, m_{i_1}p_{i_1}, \dots, m_{i_s}p_{i_s})$ the strict transform in S of an integral plane curve of degree m passing through p_{i_1}, \dots, p_{i_s} with multiplicities m_{i_1}, \dots, m_{i_s} respectively, where $\{i_1, \dots, i_s\} \subset \{1, \dots, 7\}$.

Suppose first that we are in case (4) in the statement of Lemma 10.3. Then the reducible fibers of f_2 are the curves $C(3, p_1, \dots, p_6, 2p_7) \cup F_1$ and $C(2, p_i, p_j, p_k, p_l, p_7) \cup C(1, p_m, p_7)$ where $\{i, j, k, l, m\} = \{2, 3, 4, 5, 6\}$. It follows that f is finite in this case.

Suppose now that we are in case (6) in the statement of Lemma 10.3. Then the reducible fibers of f_2 are the curves $C(3, p_1, \dots, p_4, 2p_i, p_j, p_k) \cup C(1, p_j, p_k)$ where $\{i, j, k\} = \{5, 6, 7\}$, together with the curves $C(2, p_i, p_j, p_5, p_6, p_7) \cup C(2, p_k, p_l, p_5, p_6, p_7)$ where $\{i, j, k, l\} = \{1, 2, 3, 4\}$. We conclude again that f is finite.

Finally, suppose that we are in case (7) in the statement of Lemma 10.3. Namely, f_2 corresponds to the pencil of quintics passing through p_1, \dots, p_7 with a point of multiplicity 2 at p_{i_1}, \dots, p_{i_6} where $\{i_1, \dots, i_6\} \subset \{1, \dots, 7\}$. Then the reducible fibers of f_2 are the curves $C(3, 2p_{j_1}, p_{j_2}, \dots, p_{j_6}, p_7) \cup C(2, p_{j_2}, \dots, p_{j_6}, p_7)$ where $\{j_1, \dots, j_6\} = \{i_1, \dots, i_6\}$. We infer that f is finite in this case too, proving the lemma. \square

Proposition 10.4. *Let S be a smooth Del Pezzo surface. Then there exists a finite morphism $S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ if and only if $K_S^2 \in \{1, 2, 4\}$, or $K_S^2 = 8$ and $S \cong \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$.*

Proof. Suppose first that there exists a finite morphism $f: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Denote by $f_1: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ and $f_2: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ the natural projections. By replacing f_i with its Stein factorization, we may assume that it has connected fibers. The result then follows from Proposition 7.2.

Conversely, let S be a smooth Del Pezzo surface with $K_S^2 \in \{1, 2, 4\}$.

If $K_S^2 = 4$, then S is a double cover of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ (see proof of Proposition 8.5).

Suppose that $K_S^2 \leq 2$. By Lemma 10.3, it suffices to consider the case when $K_S^2 = 1$. Recall that S is obtained by blowing up 8 points in general position p_1, \dots, p_8 in \mathbb{P}^2 . Denote by F_1, \dots, F_8 the exceptional curves in S over the p_i 's, and by $C(m, m_{i_1}p_{i_1}, \dots, m_{i_s}p_{i_s})$ the strict transform in S of an integral plane curve of degree m passing through p_{i_1}, \dots, p_{i_s} with multiplicities m_{i_1}, \dots, m_{i_s} respectively, where $\{i_1, \dots, i_s\} \subset \{1, \dots, 8\}$.

Let f_1 be the conic bundle structure on S induced by the pencil of lines in \mathbb{P}^2 passing through p_1 , and let f_2 be the conic bundle structure on S induced by the pencil of plane quartics through p_2, \dots, p_8 with multiplicity 2 at p_6, p_7 and p_8 . Set $f = (f_1, f_2): S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. To show that f is finite, we have to check that there is no curve on S contracted by both f_1 and f_2 . The reducible fibers of f_1 are the curves $C(1, p_1, p_i) \cup F_i$ where $i \in \{2, \dots, 8\}$. The reducible fibers of f_2 are the curves $C(3, p_2, \dots, p_5, 2p_i, p_j, p_k) \cup C(1, p_j, p_k)$ where $\{i, j, k\} = \{6, 7, 8\}$, together with the curves $C(2, p_i, p_j, p_6, p_7, p_8) \cup C(2, p_k, p_l, p_6, p_7, p_8)$ where $\{i, j, k, l\} = \{2, 3, 4, 5\}$, and $C(4, p_1, \dots, p_5, 2p_6, 2p_7, 2p_8) \cup F_1$. We conclude that f is finite, completing the proof of the proposition. \square

10.5. Let S and T be smooth Del Pezzo surfaces, and let $f: S \rightarrow T$ be a finite morphism. Let F be an exceptional curve on T , and consider the blow down $\nu: T \rightarrow N$ of F . Let $\mu: S \rightarrow M$ be the Stein

factorization of the composite map $S \rightarrow T \rightarrow N$, and let $g: M \rightarrow N$ be the induced morphism. Because of the genus formula $C^2 + C \cdot K_T = 2p_a(C) - 2$, the only curves with negative square on T are the exceptional ones. By the Hodge Index Theorem, we conclude that $f^{-1}(F)$ is the (disjoint) union of exceptional curves. Thus M and N are smooth Del Pezzo surfaces, and g is a finite morphism with $\deg(g) = \deg(f)$.

We now classify endomorphisms of smooth Del Pezzo surfaces of degree 7.

Lemma 10.6. *Let S be the Del Pezzo surface given by blowing up $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ at $p \in \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, and let $f: S \rightarrow S$ be an endomorphism. Then there exist a positive integer m and a choice of coordinates such that $p = (0, 1) \times (0, 1)$, and either f is given by $(x_1, x_2) \times (y_1, y_2) \mapsto (x_1^m, x_2^m) \times (y_1^m, y_2^m)$, or f is given by $(x_1, x_2) \times (y_1, y_2) \mapsto (y_1^m, y_2^m) \times (x_1^m, x_2^m)$.*

Proof. Denote by $\nu: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ the natural morphism, with exceptional locus F . By 10.5 and Proposition 10.4, there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \xrightarrow{f} & S \\ \mu \downarrow & & \downarrow \nu \\ \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \end{array}$$

where g is a finite morphism. There exist finite morphisms $g_1: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ and $g_2: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ such that g is given by $q = (q_1, q_2) \mapsto (g_1(q_1), g_2(q_2))$, or $q = (q_1, q_2) \mapsto (g_2(q_2), g_1(q_1))$.

Recall that there are 3 exceptional curves F, F_1 and F_2 on S . Moreover, $F_1 \cap F_2 = \emptyset$ and $F \cdot F_1 = F \cdot F_2 = 1$. This implies that $f^*F = \delta F$ for some positive integer δ . In particular, we have $g^{-1}(p) = \{p\}$. Therefore, there exist positive integers l and m and a choice of coordinates such that $p = (0, 1) \times (0, 1)$, and such that g_1 and g_2 are given by $(x_1, x_2) \mapsto (x_1^l, x_2^l)$ and $(y_1, y_2) \mapsto (y_1^m, y_2^m)$ respectively. Thus $g^{-1}\mathcal{I}_p \cdot \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1, p} = ((\frac{x_1}{x_2})^l, (\frac{y_1}{y_2})^m) \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1, p}$. But $(g \circ \mu)^{-1}\mathcal{I}_p \cdot \mathcal{O}_S \cong \mathcal{O}_S(-\delta F)$ is a line bundle on S . A straightforward computation then shows that we must have $l = m$. \square

We are now ready to prove the main result of this section.

Proof of Theorem 1.6. Let S and T be smooth Del Pezzo surfaces with $K_S^2 < K_T^2$, and let $f: S \rightarrow T$ be a finite morphism. To prove Theorem 1.6, we argue by contradiction, and assume that $K_T^2 \leq 7$.

Step 1. Suppose first that $K_T^2 = 7$. Then T is the blow up of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ at some point $p = (p_1, p_2) \in \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$. Denote by $\nu: S \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ the natural morphism, with exceptional locus F . By 10.5, there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \xrightarrow{f} & T \\ \mu \downarrow & & \downarrow \nu \\ M & \xrightarrow{g} & \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \end{array}$$

where M is a smooth Del Pezzo surface with $K_M^2 > K_S^2$, and g is a finite morphism with $\deg(g) = \deg(f)$. Denote by $g_i: M \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ with $i \in \{1, 2\}$ the natural projections, and denote by $h_i: M \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ their Stein factorizations. There exist endomorphisms $u_i: \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1$ such that $g_i = u_i \circ h_i$. Set $u = (u_1, u_2): \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1 \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ and $h = (h_1, h_2): M \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ so that $g = h \circ u$.

We show that

$$(10.1) \quad \# u_1^{-1}(p_1) = \# u_2^{-1}(p_2) = \# g^{-1}(p) = 1$$

Suppose that $\# u_1^{-1}(p_1) < \# g^{-1}(p)$. Notice that $g^{-1}(p) \subset g_1^{-1}(p_1)$, and hence $h_1(g^{-1}(p)) \subset h_1(g_1^{-1}(p_1)) = u_1^{-1}(p_1)$. Thus, there exist $m_1 \neq m_2$ on M with $h_1(m_1) = h_1(m_2)$ (and $g(m_1) = g(m_2) = p$). The fiber $h_1^{-1}(h_1(m_1))$ is either a smooth connected curve with self intersection zero or the union of two exceptional curves on M . Hence, $\mu^{-1}(h_1^{-1}(h_1(m_1)))$ contains a smooth rational curve with self intersection ≤ -2 , yielding a contradiction. This proves that $\# u_1^{-1}(p_1) \geq \# g^{-1}(p)$. Similarly, we have $\# u_2^{-1}(p_2) \geq \# g^{-1}(p)$, and thus

$$\# g^{-1}(p) \geq \# u^{-1}(p) = \# u_1^{-1}(p_1) \# u_2^{-1}(p_2) \geq (\# g^{-1}(p))^2.$$

This implies that $\# u_1^{-1}(p_1) = \# u_2^{-1}(p_2) = \# g^{-1}(p) = 1$, proving (10.1). Set $q = g^{-1}(p)$.

By (10.1), we must have $K_M^2 = K_S^2 + 1$, and hence $2 \leq K_M^2 = K_S^2 + 1 < K_T^2 + 1 = 8$. Thus $K_M^2 \in \{2, 4\}$ by Proposition 10.4. This implies that $\deg(h) \geq 2$.

Since $\#u_1^{-1}(p_1) = \#u_2^{-1}(p_2) = 1$, there exist positive integers l and m and a choice of coordinates such that $p_1 = (0, 1)$ and $p_2 = (0, 1)$, and such that u_1 and u_2 are given by $(x_1, x_2) \mapsto (x_1^l, x_2^l)$ and $(y_1, y_2) \mapsto (y_1^m, y_2^m)$ respectively. Denote the exceptional prime curve of μ by E . We have $f^*F = \delta E$ for some positive integer δ . Taking squares gives $\deg(f) = \delta^2$. Since $g = h \circ u$, we obtain

$$(10.2) \quad \delta^2 = \deg(f) = \deg(g) = \deg(h)lm.$$

Notice that the multiplicity of $x_1 \circ h_1$ (respectively, $y_1 \circ h_2$) at q is ≤ 2 . Since $(g \circ \mu)^{-1}\mathcal{J}_p \cdot \mathcal{O}_S \cong \mathcal{O}_S(-\delta F)$, a straightforward computation shows that

$$(10.3) \quad \delta \in \{l, 2l\} \cap \{m, 2m\}.$$

We may assume without loss of generality that $l \leq m$. From (10.2) and (10.3), we obtain that either $\delta = m = 2l$ and $\deg(h) = 2$, or $\frac{\delta}{2} = m = l$ and $\deg(h) = 4$.

Suppose first that $K_M^2 = 4$. By Proposition 7.2, we must have $\deg(h) = 2$, and $\mathcal{O}_M(-K_M) \cong h^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1) \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1))$. Therefore, $\delta = m = 2l$. A straightforward computation gives $\mathcal{O}_S(-mK_S) \cong f^*(\nu^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2) \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)) \otimes \mathcal{O}_T(-F))$, yielding a contradiction since $\nu^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(2) \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)) \otimes \mathcal{O}_T(-F)$ is not an ample line bundle.

Suppose now that $K_M^2 = 2$. By Lemma 10.3, we must have $\deg(h) \in \{3, 4\}$. Thus, $\deg(h) = 4$ and $\frac{\delta}{2} = m = l$. Moreover, $\mathcal{O}_M(-2K_M) \cong h^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1) \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1))$. A straightforward computation gives $\mathcal{O}_S(-2mK_S) \cong f^*(\nu^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1) \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)) \otimes \mathcal{O}_T(-F))$. Again, this yields a contradiction since $\nu^*(\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1) \boxtimes \mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^1}(1)) \otimes \mathcal{O}_T(-F)$ is not an ample line bundle.

Step 2. Suppose that $K_T^2 \leq 6$.

Let N be the Del Pezzo surface with $K_N^2 = 7$ given by blowing up $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ at $(0, 0) \in \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, and let $\nu: T \rightarrow N$ be any birational morphism. Denote the exceptional prime curves of ν by F_1, \dots, F_k , and set $p_i = \nu_1(F_i)$. By 10.5, there is a commutative diagram

$$\begin{array}{ccc} S & \xrightarrow{f} & T \\ \mu \downarrow & & \downarrow \nu \\ M & \xrightarrow{g} & N \end{array}$$

where M is a smooth Del Pezzo surface with $K_M^2 > K_S^2$, and g is a finite morphism with $\deg(g) = \deg(f)$. By Step 1, we must have $M \cong N$. Let R be the ramification divisor of g . By Lemma 10.6, $g(R) = \sum_{i=0}^4 R_i$ where R_0 is the exceptional curve of $\varepsilon: N \rightarrow \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, R_1 and R_2 are the strict transforms in N of the curves $\{0\} \times \mathbb{P}^1$ and $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \{0\}$ respectively, and R_3 and R_4 are the strict transforms in N of the curves $\{\infty\} \times \mathbb{P}^1$ and $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \{\infty\}$ for some point $\infty \neq 0$ in \mathbb{P}^1 . Moreover, we have $R = g^{-1}(g(R)) \cong g(R)$.

Fix $i \in \{1, \dots, k\}$. We claim that $p_i \in (N \setminus \text{Supp}(R_0 + R_1 + R_2)) \cup (R_3 \cap R_4)$. Notice that R_0, R_1, R_2 are exceptional curves on N , and hence $p_i \in N \setminus \text{Supp}(R_0 + R_1 + R_2)$. Suppose that $p_i \in R_3 \setminus \text{Supp}(R_2 + R_4)$ and let $q_i \in g^{-1}(p_i)$. Then there is a choice of local coordinates at q_i and p_i such that $q_i = (0, 0)$ and g is given by $(x, y) \mapsto (x^m, y)$ for some integer $m \geq 2$. In particular, $g^{-1}\mathcal{J}_{p_i} \cdot \mathcal{O}_{M, q_i} = (x^m, y)\mathcal{O}_{M, q_i}$. A straightforward computation shows that $(g \circ \mu)^{-1}\mathcal{J}_{p_i} \cdot \mathcal{O}_S$ is not invertible, yielding a contradiction. Thus $p_i \notin R_3 \setminus \text{Supp}(R_2 + R_4)$. Similarly, $p_i \notin R_4 \setminus \text{Supp}(R_1 + R_3)$. This proves the claim. Notice that $\#g^{-1}(p_i) = 1$ if $p_i \in R_3 \cap R_4$, while $\#g^{-1}(p_i) = m^2$ if $p_i \in N \setminus \text{Supp}(g(R))$. We have

$$\sum_{1 \leq i \leq k} \#g^{-1}(p_i) = K_M^2 - K_S^2 = 7 - K_S^2 \leq 6.$$

Observe that $\#g^{-1}(p_{i_0}) \geq 2$ for some $1 \leq i_0 \leq k$ since $K_S^2 < K_T^2$. It follows from the above discussion that $p_{i_0} \in N \setminus \text{Supp}(g(R))$. We conclude that $m = 2$. Let C be the strict transform in N of a ruling of $\mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$ passing through $\varepsilon(p_{i_0})$. Then $g^{-1}(C)$ is the union of 2 disjoint smooth rational curves with zero self intersection, and μ blows up 4 points on $\text{Supp}(g^{-1}(C))$, yielding a contradiction. This completes the proof of the theorem. \square

Example 10.7. Set $M = \mathbb{P}^1 \times \mathbb{P}^1$, $N = \mathbb{P}^2$, and consider the double cover $g: M \rightarrow N$ induced by the projection $\mathbb{P}^3 \dashrightarrow \mathbb{P}^2$ from a general point. Let $T \simeq \mathbb{F}_1$ be the blow up of N at a general point p , S the blow up of M along $g^{-1}(p)$, and $f: S \rightarrow T$ the induced (finite) morphism. If we denote the exceptional curve of $\nu: T \rightarrow N$ by F , then an easy computation gives $\mathcal{O}_S(-K_S) \simeq f^*(\nu^*\mathcal{O}_{\mathbb{P}^2}(2) \otimes \mathcal{O}_S(-F))$, and therefore, $-K_S$ is ample. We have $K_S^2 = 6$ and $K_T^2 = 8$.

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